Abuse of drug

*253. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government 's notice that Phensedyl cough syrup produced by one of India's major pharma firms are being smuggled into Bangladesh on a very extensive scale for non-medicinal use with full knowledge of the firm;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop such gross abuse of drug and curb smuggling activities on the Indo-Bangla border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) There are reports of smuggling of Phensedyl, a codeine based cough syrup into Bangladesh. The possibility of it being used for non-medicinal use cannot be ruled out. Seizures of 1,70, 026 bottles of Phensedyl during 2003-2004 and 2,39,931 bottles during 2004-05 have been reported in the Indo-Bangladesh Border Region.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to stop such smuggling of contraband across the Indo-Bangladesh Border. These include strengthening of border management by construction of border roads; security fencing, flood lighting and enhanced surveillance along the international borders by patrolling and conducting special operations; upgradation of intelligence network; use of night vision devices and coordination with various enforcement agencies of the State and Central Government.

Power crisis in the country

†*254. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic and industrial consumers as well as the farmers are being affected due to shortage of electricity in different parts of the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the long term and the short term measures that are proposed to be taken to bridge the gap between the demand and the availability of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The supply and distribution of electricity to the ultimate consumers including domestic/industrial and farmers in a State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/State Power Utility which decides priority of power supply to various categories of consumers. There is an overall shortage of power in the country which varies from State to State. In order to optimize utilisation of available power, State Governments/Power Utilities regulate supply of power to its consumers by imposing power cuts/restrictions and resort to loan shedding from time to time depending on availability and requirement of power.

The State-wise power supply position in the country for the period April-June, 2005 and the details of notified power cuts on industries and power supply to agricultural sector for the month of June 2005 are enclosed in the Statement-I, II and III respectively. (*See* below)

(b) The following short-term and long-term measures are being taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power:

Short-term Measures:

(i) Maximization of generation beyond the programme and increase in plant load factor of thermal power stations.

(ii) Transfer of power from surplus regions to deficit regions for optimal utilization of available energy in the country leading to reduction shortages prevailing in different regions/States.

(iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro/thermal/ nuclear gas turbine power stations in the regional power system to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(iv) Load management by way of imposition of statutory power cuts/ restrictions and load shedding by State Governments/Power Utilities from time to time depending upon the availability and requirement of power.

(v) Redistribution of allocation of power from unallocated quota of Central generating stations.

(vi) Review of power supply position and supervision of arrangements at the central and regional level for maximization of generation and availability of transmission and distribution system.

(vii) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units.

(viii) Enhancement of inter-State and inter-regional power transfer by strengthening of inter-regional transmission links.

(ix) Advising project authorities to incorporate incentive clause in the contracts for early completion of the projects.

(x) Tapping of surplus power of captive power plants.

Long-term measures:

(i) A massive capacity addition target of 41,110 MW during the 10th Plan.

(ii) Renovation and modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units through loans by Power Finance Corporation with interest subsidy.

(iii) Strengthening/augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution systems through funds to the States under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme.

(iv) Comprehensive pogramme of extensive rural electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

(v) Creation of robust National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transfer of power.

(vi) Exploitation of hydro potential at faster pace.

(vii) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures.

(viii) Legislative and Administrative initiatives under Electricity Act, 2003 such as delicensing of generation, Captive generation having been made free, competitive bidding for establishment of new generating stations.

Statement-I

Actual power supply position in the countries

State/ Region/ System	ENERGY (MU) April, 05 to June, 05				PEAK (MW) April, 05 to June, 05			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/	Deficit(—)	Demand	Met	Surplus/ Deficit (-)	(%)
Chandigarh	332	332	0	0.0	240	240	0	0.0
Delhi	5,704	5,677	-27	-0.5	3,706	3,600	-106	-2.9
Haryana	5,837	5,501	-336	-5.8	4,319	3,764	-555	-12.9
Himachal Pradesh	1,009	1,007	-2	-0.2	702	702	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2,385	1,991	-394	-16.5	1,266	1,116	-150	-11.8
Punjab	9,099	8,442	-657	-7.2	7,731	5,992	-1,739	-22.5
Rajasthan	7,454	7,310	-144	-1.9	4,575	4,375	-200	-4.4
Uttar Pradesh	14,140	11,409	-2,731	-19.3	8,175	6,586	-1,587	-19.4
Uttaranchal	1,226	1,206	-20	-1.6	874	837	-37	-4.2
Northern Region	**47,186**	**42,875**	**-4,311**	**-9.1**	**27,927**	**24,864**	**-3,063**	**-11.0**
Chhattisgarh	3,322	3,176	-146	-4.4	1,889	1,737	-152	-8.0
Gujarat	15,191	13,461	-1,730	-11.4	9,783	7,102	-2,681	-27.4
Madhya Pradesh	8,485	6,786	-1,699	-20.0	5,248	3,942	-1,306	24.9
Maharashtra	26,402	21,825	-4,577	-17.3	15,741	10,861	-4,880	-31.0
Daman & Diu	315	315	0	0.0	213	213	0	0.0
D.N. Haveli	599	599	0	0.0	304	304	0	0.0
Goa	593	593	0	0.0	354	354	0	0.0
Western Region	**54,907**	**46,755**	**-8,152**	**-14.8**	**31,328**	**22,827**	**-8,501**	**-27.1**
Andhra Pradesh	12,967	12,545	-422	-3.3	7,558	7,435	-123	-1.6
Karnataka	8,420	8,299	-121	-1.4	5,574	5,442	-132	-2.4
Kerala	3,427	3,371	-56	-1.6	2,495	2,439	-56	-2.2
Tamil Nadu	13,817	13,636	-181	-1.3	7,989	7,805	-184	-2.3
Pondicherry	430	430	0	0.0	249	249	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	6	6	0	0.0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	**39,061**	**38,281**	**-780**	**-2.0**	**22,609**	**21,756**	**-853**	**-3.8**
Bihar	1,941	1,601	-340	-17.5	1050	965	-85	-8.1
DVC	2,431	2,397	-34	-1.4	1,412	1,412	0	0.0
Jharkhand	1,001	958	-43	-4.3	590	555	-35	-5.9
Orissa	3,687	3,616	-71	-1.9	2,255	2,255	0	0.0
West Bengal	6,518	6,361	-157	-2.4	4,085	3,925	-160	-3.9
Sikkim	58	57	-1	-1.7	47	45	-2	-4.3
Andaman-Nicobar #	60	42	-18	-30	40	31	-9	-23
Eastern Region	**15,636**	**14,990**	**-646**	**-4.1**	**8,890**	**8,520**	**-370**	**-4.2**
Arunachal Pradesh	53	52	0	-0.9	69	68	-1	-1.4
Assam	912	837	-75	-8.2	691	611	-80	-11.6
Manipur	116	109	-8	-6.6	102	99	-3	-2.9
Meghalaya	312	253	-59	-18.9	266	188	-78	-29.3
Mizoram	57	53	-4	-7.4	65	65	0	0.0
Nagaland	105	99	-6	-5.9	90	71	-19	-21.1
Tripura	191	166	-25	-13.1	171	138	-33	-19.3
North-Eastern Region	**1,746**	**1,569**	**-178**	**-10.2**	**1,266**	**1,092**	**-174**	**-13.7**
All India	**158,536**	**144,470**	**-14,067**	**-8.9**	**88,667**	**77,065**	**-11,582**	**-13.1**

Lakshadweep and A & N Islands stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Statement-II

Power cuts on industries in the country during June, 2005

State/Region	Energy cut	Demand cut
1	2	3
Northern Region		
Chandigarh	Information not received	Information not received
Delhi	Nil	Nil
Haryana	Nil	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	0.105 MU/day on HT/LT industries	HT/LT: 35 MW cut for 3 hrs. from 18.00 hrs to 21.00 hrs. daily.
Jammu & Kashmir	Information not received	Information not received
Punjab	Peak Load Restriction of 2.1 MU/day for 3 hrs (19.30 to 22.30 hrs) daily	Peak Load Restriction of 700 MW for 3 hrs. (19.30 to 22.30 hrs) daily
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	Information not received	Information not received
Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil
Western Region		
Chhattisgarh	0.351 MU/Day from 18.00 to 22.00 hrs on HT industries, 0.181 MU/Day from 18.00 to 22.00 hrs on LT industries. One day weekly off.	
Gujarat	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	Nil. However, load-shedding to the tune of 800-3800 MW (30-40 MU/day) during 05.00 to 23.00 hrs. Staggering of power supply of 400 MW (9.6 MU/day) during 00.00 to 24.00 hrs.	
Goa	Nil	Nil
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	Nil, 106.01 MU Energy Cut during the month	Nil, 300 MW Load Shedding for 15 days
Karnataka	Nil	Nil
Kerala	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Nil. However, "all welding sets irrespective of connected load not to work between 6 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.	
Eastern Region		
Bihar+Jharkhand	No statutory cut. However, load shedding was carried out on day to day basis depending upon availability of power.	
DVC	Power cuts/restrictions were imposed on day to day basis depending upon availability of power *vis-a-vis* requirement.	

1	2	3
Orissa	No statutory cut. However, load shedding was carried out on day to day basis depending upon availability of power.	
West Bengal	100 MW statutory cut during peak hours. However, load shedding was carried out on day to day basis depending upon availability of power.	

Statement-III

Power supply to Agricultural Section in the country during June, 2005

State/Region	Average Hours of Supply
Northern Region	
Chandigarh	Information not received
Delhi	No restriction
Haryana	7 hrs 30 minutes
Himachal Pradesh	No restriction
Jammu & Kashmir	Information not received
Punjab	Three Phase Supply: 7.54 hrs/day. Single Phase Supply: 9.45 hrs/day.
Rajasthan	18 hrs.
Uttar Pradesh	Information not received
Uttaranchal	20 hrs in Haridwar, and rest of Uttaranchal 24 hrs.
Western Region	
Chhattisgarh	Three Phase Supply: 21.30 hrs/day. Single Phase Supply: 24.00 hrs/day.
Gujarat	Three Phase Supply: 8.11 hrs/day. Single Phase Supply: 13.45 hrs/day.
Madhya Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 4 hrs/day. Single Phase Supply: 12 hrs/day.
Maharashtra	Three Phase Supply: 13.00 to 18.00 hrs/day. Single Phase Supply: 24 hrs./day.
Goa	24 hrs.
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 7 hrs/day. Single Phase Supply: 16 to 19 hrs.
Karnataka	Three Phase Supply: 8.30 hrs/day. Single Phase Supply: 8.30 hrs./day.
Kerala	No Restrictions
Tamil Nadu	Three Phase Supply: 14.00 hrs/day. Single Phase Supply: 10.00 hrs/day.
Eastern Region	
Bihar	14 hrs.
Jharkhand	About 20 hrs.
DVC	About 20 hrs.
Orissa	About 20 hrs. (It is being supplied by distribution company)
West Bengal	About 20 hrs